

opportunities of seeing the power and strength of this great nation. This power, your Great Father wishes to assure you, will always be ready to protect, aid and assist you, and you yourselves know how strong and efficient it would be if called into action.

"This is the substance of what the Hon. Secretary said—except, however, that he informed them in conclusion, that they might, on to-morrow, or future day make their proposition to their Great Father, who would be ready to receive it. After Mr. P. sat down, one of the delegation arose, and in a rapid and very abrupt speech, delivered with much energy and gesture, replied, 'that they had not come here to-day to learn the power of their Great Father's people, they have long known that—their people too, were numerous, but not as strong as their Great Father's. They wished to put themselves under the protection of their Great Father, and observe all the treaties he might make with them.'" Immediately after this the Council broke up, and the Indians left the Church in high spirits, and seemingly high pleased. The spectators no less admired the singularity of their appearance, and the awkward display of trinkets and feathers, which were tinkling and pluming upon their persons, than the regularity and order which they observed in entering and leaving the church. The citizens were much pleased, and no doubt wished for many such spectacles of the real "Native American."

Communications.

FOR THE COURIER.
THE DISTRESS.
No. 1.

By the peculiar Constitution of our Government every one of its citizens is made a participator in the discharge of its legislative functions. Thence, it follows, that it is not simply the right, but the absolute and imperative duty of every one, to publish to the world his political opinions. If they coincide with some great and important principle, they add something towards sustaining it. If they are opposed to the views of a corrupt faction, (what faction is otherwise?) or to the suggestions of error, 't would be the manifestation of a pusillanimous disposition to withhold them. In the present dark hour of commercial adversity—when the spectre of ruin and desolation is abroad in the land, and the fabric of our monetary system has been shaken to its foundation—it behoves every one to declare, whatsoever in his opinion, may be deemed a remedy adequate to the mighty evil. Impressed with these views, and deeply interested in the present welfare, and future prosperity of the whole of our hitherto happy country, the humble writer of this and the following essays, would respectfully state to his fellow citizens, his views of the present state of our affairs, and his suggestions of a remedy. To obviate the imputation of arrogance, he will do nothing but point to the present monetary distress, which hangs like an incubus upon trade paralyzing its energies and prostrating its strength, and to the diversity of opinion, which is entertained every where, in Congress and out of Congress, concerning the causes of that distress, and the remedies necessary to dissipate it now, and prevent a like occurrence in the future. He who would attempt to cure a disease, whether physical, political or otherwise, without distinctly perceiving and sufficiently comprehending its cause, is the mere empiric, to whom little is to be trusted. It is absolutely essential to the proper suggestion and application of a legitimate and adequate remedy, that the cause of the evil, which requires the remedy, should be, in every particular, perfectly known. This position is as self-evident as any moral position possibly can be. The knowledge of the cause is absolutely necessary; it is the *sine qua non*. And how are we to attain this knowledge? Surely, by patiently investigating the cause, under the influence of perfectly pure intentions, and the sacred determination to arrive, if possible, at truth. The determination must be sacred, and the mind must be entirely divested of the bias of preconceived prejudices, or opinions. If this is otherwise the attempt would be vain, not to say contemptible. If the motives of ambition, party opposition, or any other unhallowed motive, enter at all into the consideration of the question, and operate upon the intellect, the decision will infallibly be erroneous in some particular or other. In the present hour of gloom and uncertainty, when the sun of prosperity has passed behind the cloud of adversity, whose shade has darkened our land, he who would enter upon the arena of congressional discussion, with a mind in any degree influenced by the narrow views of party or passion, is unfit to be the legislator of enlightened freemen, and only worthy of the utmost contempt. Without being entirely divested of such an influence, he can never arrive at truth. If he yields to it, like the light of a marsh meteor, it will lead him into the quagmire of error and ruin to his country. There, instead of looking upon the question as he ought, in the full light of a meridian sun, he will see it by the flickering blaze of an uncertain and fictitious light. His mind will be warped—the question, viewed through the mist of prejudice or passion, will be but imperfectly perceived, and the decision, instead of being dictated by a sublime and comprehensive policy, will be moulded, so as to suit the little views and interests of a party. But

it is not to be supposed—we deprecate the idea—at any rate we cannot suppose it a *priori*. That the mighty geniuses of our land, the chosen legislators of our country, will act under the influence of such impure and unhallowed motives. But, alas! for human nature, still "we do fear it."

Mr. Van Buren in his Message, has unquestionably stated correctly, so far as it goes, the true causes of the present state of affairs. The great fault is, that he is not sufficiently comprehensive in his views that he has not touched upon the influence of some acts of the late administration, which candor should have compelled him to touch upon, and that he has given an undue and improper influence to little and immaterial circumstances, which could have had scarce any effect whatsoever. That the present monetary distress, occasioning the utter prostration of trade and credit, had for its immediate causes, overtrading and reckless speculation, they being occasioned in this country, by the excessive issue of State Bank paper, is just as unquestionably true, as that the degree of the price of the labor depends upon the proportion between the amount of labor in the market and the demand for it. Those simple and obvious facts could easily have been discovered by the most common understanding. But it is the duty—the essential duty of a scientific inquiry, if we wish to apply a proper remedy to an evil, not to stop at the immediate and obvious causes, but to search out the causes of the causes—to go down to the foundation—to the very first link in the chain, ascend through all its concatenations, to the ultimate effect. This it is obvious to reason, is the only safe mode of investigation. 'Tis true there are some things, which, for the mere purpose of the remedy, might be well left out. But, if we wish to preserve the symmetry, proportion and harmony of the whole, they must be preserved. In fact, it is not possible, that any one part could be left out, for once break a link in the chain and the investigation cannot be resumed.

The revulsion in trade and credit is owing to an infinite number of circumstances, all growing out of one great cause. Those circumstances might, in a great measure, have been controlled, and the evil, if not entirely obviated, in an almost infinite degree palliated, by a proper attention to the healthiness of the currency of our country. But with that we shall have nothing to do. It is the object in the essay, simply to state the causes of the distress. To that let us turn.

The great cause or foundation of the whole of the present distress is to be found in the unusual state of peace and the unexampled prosperity, which has existed over the whole civilized world for the last twenty years. To that state of peace, and to the boundless impulse which it gave to the desire of pecuniary gain, that most universal and overpowering principle of human action, may be ultimately traced the present unparalleled state of affairs. Hence, it would seem, that universal peace, from an arrogant and presumptuous principle of our nature, is almost as fatal to man in one point of view, as one is in another. One great difference though, is, that in the former instance, the fatal result, could it have been foreseen, which, perhaps without a single lesson from experience, was not in the power of the intellect of man, might by the proper action of an efficient government, have been obviated. This has no where been done, and the whole commercial world is now laboring under the effect—the effect of peace and prosperity operating upon certain universal principles of our nature—those principles operating again to produce certain effects—and they at last producing the fatal catastrophe. That arrogant principle of our nature above alluded to, is to be found every where, and in all individuals. 'Tis the elevating and presumptuous feeling of triumph, which in the morning of success, induces almost every one to believe, that no matter how daring his conduct, or how reckless his speculations, the sun of prosperity will never cease to shine upon him. Alas! 'tis a fatal notion—fatal to the individual who entertains it—fatal to the world when universal. How fickle is fortune! How liable to vicissitudes is man! To-day he may float buoyant upon the waves of hope—to-morrow he is wrecked upon the quicksands of disappointment. To-day he may roll in wealth and in luxury—to-morrow comes, and the lightning of desolation has fallen upon the fabric of his happiness, and it lies in ruin at his feet, all his fond hopes, all his vivid anticipations have vanished, and dissipated like a fairy illusion, or like the phantoms of a morning dream. But this is degenerating—'tis deserting the broad path of argument to chase the butterfly of fancy.

The unusual state of peace, fostered trade and commerce; there, producing considerable gain, increased the desire to gain more. This increased desire produced a spirit of speculation and overtrading, which soon became reckless and excessive, on account of the facilities afforded to its exercise, by the unwarranted over issue of paper, and the unlimited manner in which the banks credited.—This is the simple secret of the whole affair. And the manner in which it might have been obviated, in some measure—perhaps, it could not have been altogether—was, by restraining the excessive issue and unlimited credit of the banks.—Would a United States bank have had the desired effect? We think not. Perhaps it might, in some degree, have modified, as it were, the disease. But of that hereafter. There were some other adventitious

circumstances, some of which the President, in his message, has enumerated, others, as some acts of the late administration, not mentioned, which, there is no doubt facilitated the dire event, and increased the malignity of the disease, which now triumphs over prostrate commerce. Being adventitious, it is not morally possible that they will happen again, therefore in adopting a preventive for the future, the motive of their effect should be excluded from the discussion.

As to the fact that Europe, or as we said the commercial world, has been in a state of unusual peace for the last twenty years, we need say little, because it cannot be controverted. Spain and Portugal are now, however important they may once have been, but qualities or things scarcely known in the commercial "Empire." The revolution in France was but the disease of a single day. Poland and the Ottoman Empire are upon the confines of civilization, and war there, or, to continue the metaphor, disease there cannot affect the general health of the whole commercial system. War in America, that is to say in the United States, since the last echo of its thunder died away upon the plains of New Orleans, has been a thing unknown, if we except a few Indian wars, which it is certain did not disturb the general harmony and prosperity of our country.

A STUDENT.

CAMDEN COURIER.

CAMDEN, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1837.

Our office has been removed one door above the Masonic Hall.

We have just received a new and handsome assortment of Type, to which we contemplate making other necessary additions for the further improvement of our sheet, so soon as our patrons can be prevailed upon to give us a lift, as the expenses we have now incurred are much heavier than we anticipated—hence the necessity of a call for help.

Those having subscribed their names to the list left at this office for the purpose of forming a Volunteer Rifle Corps, are informed that the requisite number being obtained, a meeting of the same will be held at the Court House on Wednesday, the 11th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the transaction of such preliminaries as may be necessary for its organization.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.—Much ado and nothing done.

Gen. Hamilton has addressed a Card to the Stockholders of the Bank of Charleston, informing them that he has declined being a candidate again for its Presidency.

The Portrait of THOS. SALMOND, Esq. lately executed by W. KENNEDY BARELAY has been exhibited for the last two or three days at the store of Mr. ALEX. YOUNG, where it has been seen by many of our citizens, whose opinions of it both with respect to the likeness and execution, is highly complimentary to the artist. It is intended to hang in the cabin of the new steamer, Thomas Salmond, which is now undergoing the last touch at the Baltimore dock, and which in a few weeks will be in readiness to ply between this place and Charleston.

EXPRESS LETTERS.—We are desired by the Post Master in this place, to request persons writing by Express, to place the words EXPRESS MAIL above the name of the person to whom the letter is directed, and not at the lower left corner—this is necessary to prevent a likelihood of such letters being improperly mailed.

The weather which for several weeks past has been uncommonly dry, has at last been interrupted by frequent showers, which have continued nightly for the last three or four days, rendering it more seasonable and our streets more pleasant, which to our Merchants, is of no small importance at this time, almost all of whom have received their fall supplies, which are now opening under the pressure of our fashionable fair, both from town and country, all anxious to place the first suits in the hands of Mrs. CARPENTER, whose skill in the management of such cases, has long been established in this court.

FLORIDA WAR.

How strange, that it is now almost impossible to take up a newspaper, without beholding almost at the first glance, some long rigmarole about the Florida war, which already has so much abridged the once high character of our soldiery both at home and abroad; and which, if continued to be carried on under the management of designing leaders, influenced by RATIOS and not reputation, must sooner or later be the means of bringing us still nearer to the brink of Bankruptcy. Has not the consequence of the many brilliant victories, which, for the last two years we have read of as having been achieved over a handful of the most unfortunate of our fellow-beings been as frequent calls for a fresh supply of both MEN and MONEY? Is not the character of our modern Indians for treachery, which is attributable to their more fortunate neighbors yet to be learnt by the leaders of our armies? (not Gen. Jesup, we presume he has no doubt by this time, been convinced of the truth of the old saying, that a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.) that the glittering steel that clatters by the side, or the tinsel insignias of office is sought in the formation of an officer, in comparison with a proper KNOWLEDGE of the CHARACTER of the nation with whom they may be called on to contend.

For our own, and for our country's sake, let us hear no more concerning this brilliant campaign until the Seminoles are either exterminated, or quietly seated beyond the Mississippi.

AS EXPECTED.—Col. Stone of the N. Y. Advertiser, who lately published a wonderful account of a magnetic miracle, says he has a book in press, which will make every body converts to the doctrine of animal magnetism.

GENIUS WORKING FOR HIRE.—REV. ROBERT HALL.—It is perhaps impossible for great genius to work expressly and avowedly for hire without being haunted or injured by that happy consciousness. Of this we have many examples in the history of literature; and if the bargain is strictly, that so much shall be paid for so much done; if the work is to be paid by the piece, and measured by the yard, it is impossible it should be otherwise. It becomes unpleasant to erase; for, alas! each erasure may be the loss of sixpence, it is true, this or that redundancy, this or that superfluous epithet might be spared with advantage; but then it serves to swell the bulk, and bulk is every thing! Though they would never be missed by the reader, they might be a guinea out of the pocket of the writer! We remember being much entertained some time ago by an anecdote related of Robert Hall. It will serve to illustrate this subject, and to show his views and feelings with regard to this sort of contract-writing. A certain gentleman went to Liverpool, or Bristol, (we forget which, on purpose to treat with Mr. Hall for a volume of sermons. He offered him a thousand guineas for ten sermons; no bad pay! Robert Hall, with his characteristic simplicity, told his visitor, that if he were to pay any such sum for such a quantity of matter, he would find that he had egregiously defrauded himself. His visitor reminded him that he had generally been considered a tolerably shrewd man of business, and that he might be safely trusted to look after his own interest.—He again pressed his offer, upon which Mr. Hall said, that if there were no other obstacle in the way of his accepting the proposals, the mere business like character of the transaction the bare naked form in which pecuniary remuneration was mixed up with it, would form an objection quite insuperable; that it would render the composition insupportable; and transform an occupation which ought to be spontaneous, and therefore delightful, into intolerable drudgery. "A thousand guineas, Sir!" said Robert Hall, "I should soon begin to calculate how much it was for each sermon; then I should get down to a page, and from pages to paragraphs and sentences, and at last to words and syllables; should think every word clear gain, and become impatient of erasure and correction. Sir, it is impossible that I should do it." This is, probably, a more minute calculation than is often entered into, except amongst those who are technically called *penny-a-liners*, some of whom, we verily believe, could almost tell what fraction of a farthing each stroke of their pen brings them in!—*Eclectic Review.*

GREAT SUSPENSION BRIDGE AT FRIBOURG.—The town of Fribourg is built on the left bank of the Savine. Both sides of this small stream are very steep, and rise to the height of about two hundred and twenty feet above its bed, and travelers coming from Berne to Fribourg were formerly obliged to descend the hill in order to reach a small wooden bridge which crosses the river, and immediately after by a steep ascent of about 200 feet, to reach the top of the opposite bank before coming to the centre of the town. The passage through Fribourg thus occupied nearly an hour; but the case is changed since the erection of the new suspension bridge. The difficulties were long considered the unavoidable consequence of the local situation of the town, until some bold spirit conceived the idea of uniting, by means of a suspension bridge, the steep banks of the Savine. It was necessary that the bridge should pass over a great part of the town itself, and the scheme was considered completely Utopian; yet certain of the authorities and some active citizens determined to submit the measure to the consideration of engineers of different districts. Various designs were accordingly offered, and the Government of the Canton gave preference to that of M. Challey, of Lyons, whose plan has since been executed under his immediate superintendance.

The gateways at either end of the bridge are of doric architecture, and are about 65 feet high. The tops of their arches are 42 feet above the road way, and the arches have a span of twenty feet. The masonry of the gate is 46 feet in width, and its thickness is about 20 feet; and although the largest blocks of the hard limestone of Sara were employed in this work, iron cramps were used to complete the union, and 24 tons of iron were used for this purpose.

The width of the valley of the Savine at the point where the bridge is built, or in other words, the distance between the inner face work of the two gateways on either bank of the river, and consequently the span of the suspended roadway, is 571 feet. It may be easily conceived that a good deal of doubt was entertained as to the propriety of trusting to a span of so great extent, and the idea of suspending the bridge at the middle at first, occurred to M. Challey as the best mode of forming the communication. On weighing the difficulty, however, of obtaining a solid foundation for a pier 220 in height, in the bottom of an alluvial valley; he soon relinquished this idea; and the bridge has therefore been constructed with a single span of 571 feet.

A LAWYER'S STORY.—Tom strikes Dick over the shoulders with a rattan as big as your little finger. A lawyer would tell you the story something in this way: "And that, whereas the said Thomas at the said Providence, in the year and day aforesaid, in and upon the body of

the said Richard, in the peace of God and the State, then and there being, did make a most violent assault, and inflicted a great many and divers blows, kicks, cuffs, thumps, bumps, contusions, gashes, wounds, hurts, damages and injuries, in and upon the head, neck, breast, stomach, lips, knees, shins and heels of the said Richard, with divers sticks, staves, canes, poles, clubs, logs of wood, stones, guns, dirks, swords, daggers, pistols, cutlasses, bludgeons, blunderbusses, and boarding pikes, then and there held in the hands, fists, claws and clutches of him, the said Thomas."

Obituary.

Departed this life on the 25th ult., Mr. JAMES M. MILLER, aged about 17 years.

On the 1st inst. C. N. McPHERSON aged 25 years. Mr. McPHERSON was born in Alloway, Scotland, but emigrated at an early age to Canada, in which country he resided about three years since, from his arrival in this country until his death, he was the friend and companion of the writer of these few lines. In his situation of life, he had always, by his steadiness and attention, enjoyed the full confidence and esteem of his employers; and although somewhat reserved amongst strangers, yet in the social circle, and among his companions, he was gay and cheerful, his feelings were fine, sensitive, and of a higher cast, than are generally to be found at his years; his talents were of no ordinary character, as several of his productions now in possession of the writer of this, can testify; he was respected by all who knew him, for his amiable conduct and bearing; he died in calm submission to the Divine will, fully manifesting a christian spirit, by a firm belief in Christ his Saviour; he had left those behind him, who in the words of Scott

"When musing on companions gone
Will doubly find themselves alone."

On Thursday the 5th inst the youngest son of Mr. Dennis Sizer, DILLON JORDON, aged 18 months—of a long sickness.

Camden Price Current.

SATURDAY, October 6, 1837.

Cotton	7 a 10
Corn, per bushel	75 a 87
Flour, country, per barrel	7 50 a 8
" Northern, do	00 00
Rice	3 a 3 50
Sugar, per lb.	c9 a 12 50
Coffee	14 a 16
Bacon	12 1 2 a 15
Mackerel	\$14 a 14 00
Salt, per sack	\$3 a 3 50
Fodder, per cwt.	75 a \$1
Whiskey	62 a 65
Chickens	18 a 20
Eggs	18
Butter	25 a 37
Beef	7 a 8
Bagging, Hemp	22 a 24
" Tow	19 a 21
Rale Rope	12 a 16
Twine	31 a 37
Spermaceti Candles	40 a 44
Tallow	18
Brown Shirting	10 a 12
Blotch	10 a 20
Calicoes, Blue and Fancy	10 a 16
" Stripes Indigo, Blue	13 a 16
Tickings	18 a 25
Gun-powder, per keg	8 a 8 00
Lead and Shot	10 a 12
Molasses, N. O.	50
" Havana and Sweet	50
Porter, London, per doz.	4 a 4 50
Raisins, Malaga Bunch	4 a 4 00
Tobacco, Leftwich	75
" Common	12 a 16
Maderia, (best) per gal.	4 a 4 00
" Sicily	2 a 2 00
Sherry	3 a 3 00
Teneriffe	1 a 1 50
Sweet Malaga, per gal.	75 a 1
Champagne, per doz.	15 a 18 00

The Prices Current will be corrected weekly for this month, by Mr. Wm. J. Gerald.

REMARKS.

COTTON—Continues to come in, and meets with ready sale at from 7 to 10 cents.

CORN.—This article is scarce and in demand. We quote \$1 00 a \$1 12, out of the wagons.

FLOUR—Country.—This article has advanced in price considerably since our last. We now quote from the wagons \$8 a 8 25; very scarce and in demand.

BACON.—We quote this article from the wagons at 12 a 14c per pound. Hams are scarce, and in demand.

LEAD.—This article ranges from 12 1 2 cts. to 16 per lb.

SOUTH CAROLINA, SUMTER DISTRICT.

Summons in Partition.

Elijah McElveen, Applicant.

vs

RHODA McElveen, Joseph McElveen, John McElveen, Moses McElveen, Elias McElveen, William McElveen, Susan McElveen, (widow of Adam McElveen deceased,) John Frierson, (widower of Jane McElveen deceased,) Francis Nelson and Elizabeth his wife, Margaret McElveen (now McDonald, having intermarried with one McDonald) Rebecca McElveen, Samuel McElveen, A. drew J. McElveen—children of Adam and Susan McElveen, to wit:

Rebecca, Margaret, Mary Ann, John Robert, Nancy and Adam, Children of John and Jane Frierson, to wit:

Adaine and Joseph, Mason Reams, guardian additor for minor heirs of William McElveen, sr. deceased, defendants.

IT appearing to my satisfaction, that John McElveen, Moses McElveen, Elias McElveen, William McElveen, Margaret McDonald, and husband, Daniel McElveen, James M. McElveen and wife, and all others (if any of the legal heirs and representatives of William McElveen, sr. deceased) defendants, resides without the limits of this state, it is therefore ordered that they do appear and object to the division or sale of the real estate of William McElveen, sr. or before the fourth day of October, on or their consent will be entered of record.

WILLIAM LEWIS, o. s. s.

Oct 7 23 8

JO K Y CLU.—The members are requested to attend at the SUMTER HOTEL, on next Thursday, the 10th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. on business of importance.

J. W. CANTEY, President.

Oct. 7 23 11

NOTICE.—The citizens of Camden and Kershaw District, and particularly the Merchants, are requested to attend a public meeting, to be held at the Court House in Camden, on Monday the 9th inst. at 12 o'clock, to take into consideration the propriety of sending Delegates to the Convention of Merchants to be held in Augusta, Geo.

H. R. COOK, Intendant. T. C.

October 7 23 1

SEED RYE.—For sale.—Apply at the Hermitage to SAML. BASKINS.

October 7 23 1